

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. I

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 4, 1911

NUMBER 10

WHITIN AND KITSON COTTON MILL MACHINERY

WE HAVE furnished plans, specifications and engineering work for over one hundred and fifty cotton mills in the South. Have furnished machinery and complete equipments for nearly all of these mills, and for as many more designed by other engineers. Our large experience enables us to insure the very best results. A large majority of Southern mills use some of our machinery, many use it exclusively.

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ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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of

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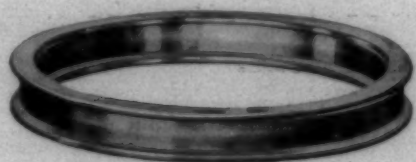
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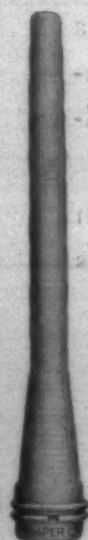
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Southern Advertising

Very few machinery manufacturers can afford to advertise in all textile journals, and the problem of which to use is always before them.

In the North there are seven textile journals not including those devoted to special branches of the industry or the commercial papers that carry considerable textile news.

In the South there are only three textile journals and one textile paper and there are no commercial papers that devote any great space to textile news.

Only one of the Southern textile journals claims any Northern circulation and only one of the Northern textile journals has as many as 1000 subscribers in the South and only one other has as many as 500 south of Washington.

To do effective advertising in this section a Southern journal must be used and the machinery manufacturer who does not study the conditions is wasting his advertising funds.

The best medium for reaching the Southern mills and the one that will show best returns is the

Southern Textile Bulletin

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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**25 Per Cent. More Production
Guaranteed.**

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Roll Covering, Varnishing, Floor Space,
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Write for Catalogue



S. A. Felton & Son
MANCHESTER, N. H.

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Efficient Buying of Raw Material

PROF Richard's admonition "Buy what thou hast no need of and ere long thou wilt sell thy necessities" is replaced today by a more modern maxim reflecting the close competition of our great industries. "Buy efficiently that you may sell with profit."

Buying may be defined as the act of acquiring by the payment of a price or value and efficient buying as the selection of the article ac-

Walter S. Williams before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

trade names or brands; in the change to a product shown of higher grade but opposed by foremen because of conservatism or other reasons or in the replacement of unsuitable material by a complete change in process.

The raw material of the cotton

\$250,000,000 annually for cotton alone and another \$80,000,000 for other supplies, a saving of only 1 per cent would mean the addition of \$3,300,000 to the profit account.

The average efficiency of purchasing in this country is estimated by different authorities of wide ex-

bale properly covered but with a minimum rate. Such improvements come as a matter of course as soon as the buyers of an article make a determined and united stand. The selection, valuation and purchase of cotton is the work of an expert, a fact early realized by the manufacturer and consequently relegated to some responsible officer or member of the firm. That the choice of other supplies, fuel, oils, chemicals, dyestuffs, would



WHITE OAK COTTON MILLS
GREENSBORO, N.C.

quired so that the transaction will give the greatest possible return for the expended value. This is not synonymous with the purchase of an article selling at the lowest price per unit or the blind purchase of the highest quality without due consideration of its application to the work in hand or its true relative value. In one case it may be true economy to replace a low-priced material by one selling at a higher figure but showing greater money value, while in another the high-priced product may be a needless expense. Again, greater efficiency may consist in the selection of material according to physical and chemical properties, rather than by

mill may be roughly divided into three classes. The first contains those articles which form a part of the finished product, as cotton, dyestuff, and the like; second, those which act upon the finished product in some manner but do not appear in the article as sold and which includes chemicals used in bleaching or similar processes, as acids and alkalis; and third, those which are only indirectly in contact with the finished product, as coal, lubricating oils and all mill supplies having to do with generation or transmission of power, transportation and the like.

As the industry of which this Association is representative expends

perience as only 60 per cent of a direct loss to the buyers of 40 per cent. As the average for both cotton and fuel are probably well above this mark, we can class the cotton manufacturers as leaders in the improvement of this condition.

The government, ably seconded by all concerned, has taken the initiative in the improvement of the conditions existing in the cotton market, particularly by establishing the Standard Cotton Grades and preparing reproductions of the same for general distribution. The good work can be continued by united action, looking to the production of a uniformly compressed

well repay the same expert attention has not been generally understood. This is partly explained by the lower proportionate part which these items play in the total cost of production and partly by the erroneous idea that price was the only criterion, and consequently any one who could figure was qualified to buy. It should be borne in mind where in the present cost of production immediately adds that amount to the right side of the profit and loss account. If this fact is kept well in mind, the purchaser will have an increased idea of the importance of true efficiency

Continued on page 9

Textile Education Among Puritans

C. J. H. Woodbury, Before the
Bostonian Society

Continued from last week
and the evident ease of communication with the Indians at all the later settlements, shows that it had been sufficient for the savages to learn considerable of the English language. As an instance of the measure of communication and its inevitable errors at earlier dates, it will be noted that the charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony vested to it from three miles north of the Piscataqua to three miles south of the Charles, and from the Atlantic Ocean to the "Great South Sea" which was supposed at the time to be a branch of the ocean reaching from the west to the vicinity of the present site of Albany, N. Y.

The sources of this authority was from the information received from the Indians by the earlier travellers, and probably resulted from an attempt of the Indians to communicate some information in regard to Lake Champlain, the largest body of fresh water lying within the United States.

English Restrictions Upon Commerce in Cloth.

Commerce with the Mother Country would have been beset with difficulties even under the most adventurous conditions. Vessels were small, rarely over 100 tons even after the Revolution, and generally less than half that tonnage, and could make but two round voyages to England in a year. Freight was £3 to £4 a ton, and enormous amount in those days, which has been estimated as the equivalent of eight times that amount at the present day. Thus without considering the obstructing legislation of the Navigation Acts of England, there were legitimate commercial difficulties in the way of obtaining a supply of clothing from England, and the serious condition of affairs and the remedies which were initiated were fully set forth in the acts of that very paternal government, constituting the court of the governor and deputies which legislated upon every conceivable detail of person and property.

The English Navigation Acts 1662-1685, intended to secure to English shipping all available commerce, among them being cotton, wool, and indigo. These acts were so contrary to the natural courses of trade that they were evaded and scarcely enforced.

The export of sheep, wool, and woolen yarns from England to the Colony was prohibited in 1665, and an export duty levied on woolen cloth, and commerce between the American colonies had been forbidden at an early day. These unwarrantable interferences virtually made smuggling among the colonists, if such a term be fairly applicable to illegal commerce under such conditions.

The extent to which this repressive legislation failed of its purpose is shown by the fact that the Complete Tradesman issued in England in 1663 makes no mention of commerce with New England as a

field of export for English woolens. It is only fair to call attention to the skill of Florentine merchants who bought the rough woolen cloth woven in England and dyed and finished it in a superior manner by the skill of their guilds, and not merely interfered with the English market on the continent, but also sold large quantities of it at a greatly augmented price in England.

The relations of Cromwell with the Colony of Massachusetts Bay were fickle, although posing as a friend, restrictive legislation was enacted during the protectorate. At one time he contemplated joining the colony as its ruler, at another moving it to Jamaica, and later to transfer it to Ireland in 1660, but the roots had grown too deep.

The relations of the colony with the Mother Country were summed up years later by David Hartley, who was the sole commissioner on the part of Great Britain to sign the Treaty of Utrecht which closed the Revolution, when he declared in the House of Commons that for 150 years England had given no air or encouragement to those who sought to establish the English race on these shores, but left them to battle with the Indians and to defend their own frontier, and forced the Colonists to buy in her market and to pay the prices which were demanded.

All parties in England appeared to be a unit in seeking to keep the Colony in an absolutely dependent commercial condition, and to permit only agriculture, lumbering, fishing and peltry.

Lord Chatham, the proverbial friend of the Colonies, stated that if he had his way they would not be permitted to make a horseshoe nail.

Years later when Franklin as the agent of the Colonies was asked by the Council in London, "Suppose the external duties were to be laid on the necessities of life?" gave the amazing answer, "I do not know a single article imported into the Northern Colonies but what they can either do without or make themselves. The people will spin and work for themselves in their own houses."

Severe as this legislation may appear, it was not vindictive, but merely a correspondence course in stupidity. England was poor and needed money, therefore she taxed everything available; the people were poor and it was assumed that it would help matters if such taxation was so framed as to drive colonial customers to merchants in the Mother Country.

History repeated itself when George III. wanted the town residence of the Duke of Buckingham, and the Council stated that the Exchequer had no money. "Tax the American Colonies!" said the King. Buckingham Palace was secured, the tax levied, the minority in the

Colonies ruled and the cord snapped.

Instruction in Spinning.

Spinning and weaving were entirely domestic occupations, until about the time of the Revolution, and there must have been considerable manufacture of cloth during the earlier days of the Colony among those who came across the Atlantic, but the younger generation were not under the instructing influence derived from the spinners from the Netherlands, and with the distracting conditions of the new country they were not continuing with the same skill, and heroic measures by the Colonists were necessary in self-defense to make provision for clothing.

Let the acts in their sequence tell the story which bounds in detail if not perspective. On November 8, 1633, the scarcity of cloth had evidently begun to conform to the commercial conditions of higher prices, as the court on that day regulated the prices of many articles adding with covert threat.

"And laymen and other commodities wch in regard to their close storage and small hazard & may be afforded at a cheap rate & we advise all men to be a rule to themselves in keeping and good conscience assuring them that if any man shall exceede the points of moderacon wee shall punish them severely."

Without citing more than typical acts of legislation, the first measure which attempted to provide a physical remedy other than attempts at commercial regulation of prices which were probably as unfeasible in the face of commercial conditions then as they have been ever since that time, was the act of May 13, 1640, which introduces provisions for industrial statistics and industrial education, and indicates that somebody had been thinking wisely and concluded that the time for action had arrived.

"This Court takeing into serious consideration the absolute necessity for the raising of the manufacture of linnen cloth, etc., does declare that it is the intent of this Court that there shalbee an order seteled about it, & therefore doth require the magistrate & deputies of the severall townes to acquaint the townsmen therewith, to make inquiry what seeds is in every towne, what men & women are skillfull in the breaking, spinning, weaving, what meanes for the pviding of wheels & to consider with those skillfull in that manufacture what course may bee taken to raise the materials & pduce the manufacture & what course may bee taken for teaching the boyes & girles in all townes the spinning of the yarne & to returne to the next Court their severall & ioynt advice about this thing. The like consideration would bee had for the spinning & weaving

of cotton woole."

This was followed by the act of October 7, 1640, giving a bounty of 25 per cent. for textile manufactures.

"For encouragment of the manufacture of linnen, woolen and cotton cloths, it is ordered that whosoever shall make any sort of the said cloothes fit for use and shall shewe the same to the next magistrate or to 2 of the deputies of this Court, upon certificate therof to this Court or the Court of Assistats, the party shall have allowance of 3d in the shilling of the worth of such cloth according to the valuation which shall be certified with it. And the said magistrate or deputies shall set such marks upon the same cloth as it may be found to have been allowed for; pyvided this orde shall extend onely to such cloth as shalbee made within this iurisdiction, & the yarne here spun also, & of such materials as shalbee raised also within the same, or else of cotton. This order to continue for 3 yeares next following."

This was evidently not entirely satisfactory, as it was repealed in June, 1641, eight months later.

The same line of constructive legislation continues, for on June 14, 1642, the following act was passed:

"This Court takeing into consideration the great neglect of many patrons and masters in training up the children in learning and labor and other employments which may be profitable to the Commonwealth do hereupon order a decree that in every town men chosen for managinge prudentiall affayres of the same shall henceforth stand charged with the care of the redresse of this evill. They are to take care of such as are sett to keep cattle and put said to some other employment as spinning upon the rock, knitting, weaving tape, etc., and for the better promotions of this trade commercially to them they may divide the towne amongst them, appointing from the said towne men to have special oversight. They are also to provide that a sufficient quantity of materials as hemp, flaxe, etc., may be raised within their severall townes and dues and implements provided for working out of same and for their assistance in this so needful and beneficial employment, if they meet with any difficulty or opposition which they cannot well master by their power, they may have resorse to some of the magistrates."

This "spinning upon the rock" is a unique reference not known to occur contemporaneously elsewhere, relative to a method of spinning obtained from the Indians. The rock was a whorl of stone or dried clay in the form of a torus, or a round doughnut in which the hole was small enough to prevent from passing through the large end of the wood spindle forming the distaff and in this manner acts as a small fly-wheel on the spindle and also keeps it in a vertical position. The clay and pottery whorls found among the Indian relics in the

south-west are generally covered with elaborate decorations.

In May, 1656, the Court enacted further legislation whose preamble indicated an alarming state of affairs on the scarcity of cloth; which urgently called for immediate action as set forth in the act.

"This Court takeinge into serious consideration the present straights and necessity of the country in respect to clothing which is not likely to be so plentifully supplied from foryn spinning as in tymes past & not knowing any better way or means conduible to our subsistance than of improveing as many hands as may be in spinninge woole, cotton, flaxe, &c., it is therefore ordered by this Cort and authoritie thereof that all hands not necessarily employed on other occasions, as woomen, girles, and boyes, & hereby shall order to spin according to their special abilitie & that the selectmen in euery towne to consider the condition and capacitee of euery familie and accordingly to assess them as one or more spinners, and because severall families are necessarily employed the greatest part of their time in other business yet if opportunitie shall attend, some time might be claimed at least by some of them for this worke. The sd select men shall therefore assess such families at halfe or a quarter of a spinner according to their capacities.

"Secondly: & that every one thus assessed or a whole spinner due after this present year 1656, spin for 30 weekes euery year three pounds of wheat lynye, cotton, or wooling, & who are ruling of the act orders that the select men shall be endowed with power for the clearing of commons for keeping sheep & it is hereby ordered that the deputies of the several townes imprt the mynd of this Cort to their inhabitants concerning the sowinge of seeds both of hemp and flaxe."

An act of similar import was passed May 14, 1656, providing for similar courses and the penalties were set forth in greater detail, as it appears as if the former act was not sufficiently specific to avoid evasion.

This legislation indicates the wonderful scope of initiative in the minds, as we find here provisions for the first public education, which was vocational and textile education, and also industrial statistics.

The oft quoted act establishing free public schools sustained by general taxation where our ancestors learned their letters from the horn book, and in the scarcity of paper learned to write and to cipher on birch bark, was not passed until 1647.

Would that we knew the man who framed the legislation which met the issue so decisively, in order that later generations might keep him in grateful remembrance for the action which undoubtedly preserved the Colony, and also as a nucleus which in due time developed the textile manufacture of New England.

Such individual instruction was not accompanied by records to reveal the various steps and details

of the work, but the more important matter of the result is known and that is, the people were adequately furnished with homespun cloth or there would have been further legislation, and some outcries in sermons, account books or inventories would have furnished a record.

There is however, one record which sums up the whole result of this stimulus both of textile education and the provisions for raw material and that is in the contemporaneous Johnson's Wonder Working Providence in New England in 1652, stating that the people made more than enough clothing for their own use.

Some clothing at a price did come from England as account books show, but it was evidently far less than required for supplying the needs of the people.

As woolen goods require to be fulfilled, the establishment of fulling mills were matters of record in the sale of land, development of water power, and permits to build, in settlements throughout the colony where there was a water supply for the purpose, and this gives records showing the weaving of wool, while the spinning and weaving of cotton being a handicraft, made no comparable record.

Rowley appears to have been a textile headquarters which failed to develop into leading conditions for the textile manufacture in years later, probably from lack of water power and deep water transportation, as flax, hemp and cotton were woven there in large quantities before 1639 and this centering of the industry attracted twenty families of Yorkshire weavers to settle there in 1643.

The Supply of Cotton for New England.

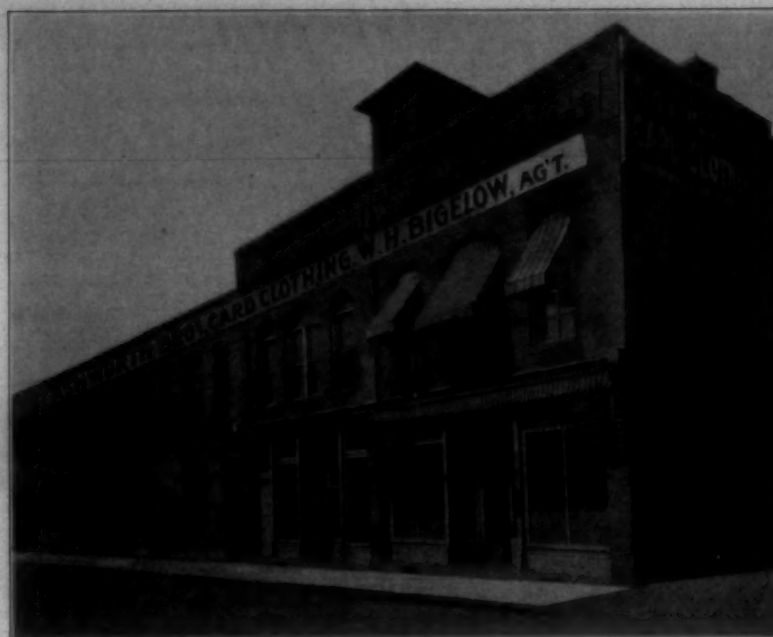
The acts of the General Court show that "cotton woole" was well known in the Colony in 1636 and various records show that the earlier importation of cotton and indigo from Barbadoes, which appears to have been in many instances a generic name for the West Indies, was extensive; and this importation continued until the war of 1812.

The Desire of Salem, the largest ship of her day, returned to that port in 1638 with a large supply of cotton.

The Trial, 160 tons, was the first ship built in Boston and her first voyage was to St. Christophers in the West Indies for a cargo of cotton.

Salt fish, staves and Indian captives were sent to that fertile island in exchange for cotton, molasses, and "ye inspiring Barbadoes drynk" and negro slaves. I have been told by an observant traveller that Indians sent there and intermarrying with the negroes were sufficient to hybridize the kink in the wool to a wave, remaining to this day nearly three centuries in anticipation of the skill of Marcel, the coiffeur.

The state of Connecticut in 1640 imported cotton from the West Indies and sold it to their towns, and private enterprise undoubtedly obtained it at an earlier day, as in the



CHARLOTTE PLANT OF W. H. BIGELOW.
Bigelow to Open Atlanta Shop.

W. H. Bigelow of Charlotte, agent for Ashworth Brothers, has announced that he will open a branch card clothing shop in Atlanta, Ga., at 127 Central Avenue.

W. H. Bigelow is one of the oldest men in this line of business in the South and has built up a very large business.

The following is the circular which he recently issued to the Southern mills:

"We have been obliged to add more machinery to take care of our increasing business, and have concluded that we could best accommodate our customers in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and

Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

The packing of cotton gave trouble then and remains a live issue to this day, as an organization was formed in Boston last February to mitigate this difficulty.

John Hull, the most enterprising Boston merchant of his day and the treasurer of the Commonwealth for many years, writes that he had received from the West Indies two bags of "vile cotton woole," which he sends to a customer who evidently comes to the same opinion when he finds in the middle of a bag "much fowle cotton" and makes reclamation upon Hull who is obliged to make amends. Evidently the "dogtail" grade has no claim as modern slang.

The supply of cotton was provided for by an active export trade in what was practically a foreign product, until long after the invention of the American cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793 which provided for the raw material the entirely different commercial conditions of cotton manufacturing.

The Supply of Wool.

The shortage of wool received due attention of the Court by the act of August 22, 1654, in which the growth of sheep was encouraged by an act whose preamble stated that:

"Whereas this countrie is at this tyme in great straights in respect to

Texas by putting this addition in Atlanta.

This would help our customers by saving them the long delays in shipping their tops and licker-ins to Charlotte, N. C., and the extra cost on freight which is more than double in some cases and the loss of time more than that.

This shop located in Atlanta would not only save you in freight expenses, but in loss of production as you will get your work returned a great deal quicker than from Charlotte.

Hoping to receive your patronage in this undertaking and guaranteeing you perfect satisfaction, we remain,

Yours very truly,

W. H. BIGELOW.

clothing and the most likeliest way tending to our supply in that respect is the rising and keeping of sheepe with our iurisdiction and in detail the exporting of yews is forbidden as well as the injunction that none shall be killed until they are two years old."

The effect of these and earlier provisions for increase of sheep for the sake of their wool was little short of marvellous.

There were 1,000 sheep in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1642, and in 1660 the English Council made a report that the Colony had 100,000 sheep and was buying wool from the Dutch. At the earlier date at least they were sending staves and salt fish to Spain which were traded for wool.

Cordage.

Vesels of that day were equipped with revolving hooks for laying cordage which was the first textile manufacturing of the Colony. These rope-making heads turned by hand, continued without serious modifications until recent time about 200 years after the landing, were also set up on shore and rope making carried on at first in the open, but there was so much available space for this purpose that information on the subject comes by way of

Continued on page 17

Opening, Mixing and Picking

Contest Begins.

In this issue we are publishing the first of the articles which have been contributed to the contest on "Opening, Mixing and Picking."

Those who intend to contribute articles should send them in at once and it is to be remembered that no article received after May 15th will count in the contest.

The first prize is \$10 and the second \$5.00. If you know much about "Opening, Mixing and Picking" you have a good chance of winning the money.

Let no one hold back because of spelling or writing, as we will correct such mistakes. We want practical ideas of practical men and realize that many of the most practical men have very little education.

Contest Rules.

The following are the rules that will govern this contest:

- (1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.
- (2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "Opening, Mixing and Picking."
- (3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.
- (4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.
- (5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than May 15th.
- (6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.
- (7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

She—All men are fools anyway.

He—Oh, no; some are single.—Ex.

Number One.

THIS is a very broad subject and so many methods are in use and what is practicable at one place is not at another, so what I shall give can be used whether it is now used anywhere or not.

I shall only mention two methods—the best one first—that is with opening room is at warehouse with automatic bale breaker or feeder. Opening room should be about 75 by 100 feet as I think this is large enough to mix 120 bales of cotton in. Make two piles, 60 bales on each pile, and we mix one pile while we use the other. We open 20 bales at the time around a pile.

For mills spinning from 15s to 30s or probably fine as 35s and 40s we still use the following grades of cotton; Open six good middling bales, six strict middling, six middling bales and as most mills get some of it, put in two bales of a lower grade, that is a dirty or tinged bale, this repeated three times will give a blend of strict middling cotton.

Of course, if there is plenty of room so you could mix 80 bales instead of 60, it would be better.

The cotton should be taken off the pile straight up the side so as to get the advantage of the good mixing. Of course mills on coarser yarns could use a lower grade of cotton, but the same method of mixing should be used, so as to make the cotton blend a regular grade all the time.

Second Method.

Whether this is the most practical way or not I believe it is the one most practiced.

A small opening room, with the bale breaker or feeder. We open eight bales at the time just in front of machines—say 3 good middling bales, 3 strict middling bales and one middling and one strict low middling, or any number of bales to blend a strict middling—and feed off the bales using all up at same time.

The second method can be used with less first cost or less labor.

In using either of the methods the cotton is conveyed to mill by means of a large fan and condensed and dropped in pen and fed into

self-feeders, or probably a better way is to feed in to the feeder by a mechanical device made by machine makers.

Why the First Method is Best.

Because in mixing a large number of bales of cotton and letting it wait for a day or more it has time to expand and become soft and loose and makes it easier on the picker to do its work of cleaning and it feeds more regular. This aids in making even laps and thus an even sliver all the way through. The first cost is a little more but this cost and a good per cent more could probably be saved by the increase.

Picking.

Have an equal number of breakers, intermediates and finishers. I prefer them all on same floor. Have the inclined or the horizontal cleaning trunk, preferably the inclined. They give some trouble in case of fire, but they take out a lot of dirt and foreign stuff.

The self-feeders should be run as slow as possible to make breaker lap thick enough. All feed rolls should be set an inch and a fourth from bite, for 7-8 inch to 1 inch staple. Grid bars should be set within 1-2 inch of beaters. Pickers must be kept clean, out-side mostly for appearance, but inside to get good work. Ends of beater blades should be kept clean to prevent lumps from accumulating on them and knocking good cotton in mote box. The dust board, or door, must fit up good under grate bars so that air currents can't force in space and thus destroy its use and purpose.

Leather fittings on cheeks at ends of screens must be kept in good fix to prevent bad selvage and later split and broke back laps on cards and also to prevent fan from pulling cotton to dust room, where it is made almost worthless. This includes all screens.

Where the most danger of losing cotton is probably the condenser that receives the cotton from opening room.

Picker beaters run at not under 1,150 and not over 1,300. Machines kept in the described condition, clean inside and every thing properly adjusted. You do not want to use your cards first for cotton gins

and then for pickers, for neither of which were they made.

Nodrog.

Number Two.

I WILL not be able to tell very much but maybe I can help out the contest.

I will start at the bale where the cotton is opened. I think it best to open ten or twelve bales at a time, so that if any of it is damp it will have time to dry out before it reaches the fly frames. If it is not given time to dry out in the opening room, every process it goes through will dry it out so much and by the time it gets to the frames the numbers will be too light. The object of this is to make even work.

When you open up ten or twelve bales at a time you can take a little off of every bale and then you can mix your waste with it all through and get it evenly distributed. Also with yellow cotton, if you have a yellow bale that you want to run in and don't want it to show up on the work. You can take that one bale and run it through the first machine and tear it up good. Then it won't be in lumps and won't show up on your work.

My breaker laps weigh 48 pounds, intermediate 44 pounds, finisher 40 pounds.

I keep my eveners belts right in the center of the cones and go over my machines once per week to see if they are in good shape and always know what length staple I am running.

If larger staple cotton gets in it will cause your work to run heavy when it reaches the fly frames and if it is shorter staple it will make your numbers light.

I don't let my laps vary over one-quarter of a pound which makes even numbers. I run my machines about at standard speed.

W. P. C.

Number Three.

COTTON should be opened and mixed well, we all know, or should know, but the trouble with the most of us is that we think that if we take the cotton off of several bales at one time and throw

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it all in one big pile, we have opened and mixed it, but such is not the case.

Cotton as it comes from the bale is more or less compressed together in lumps and is not in a proper condition to be run through the picking machines, yet many mills that think they are mixing their cotton are doing the same thing as if they took the cotton direct from the bale and ran it straight through. I have seen many men that allowed their opening hands to take the cotton in sheets from one bale and then another and throw it all on one pile. They would open four or five bales at a time and sometimes instead of taking the cotton off of each bale in succession they would take it from one bale until it was all used up and instead of shaking the cotton apart, they would take it in sheets as large as they could handle.

There are three purposes for which cotton is opened and mixed. The first is to get it in as near its natural state as possible, that is to get it loose and fluffy and not leave the fibres matted together as they are when the bale is first opened. The second is to get the staple as near uniform throughout the pile as possible. The third is to get a uniform amount of moisture in the lot opened as some bales contain more moisture than others.

My method of opening and mixing is to have two large stalls, if I can have them, and open up enough at a time to last three days or a week, in each stall, so that while I am using out of one stall, I can have my man filling the other.

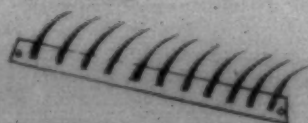
I want plenty of room to have enough ahead so as to give it time to loosen up and to allow it to get a uniform degree of moisture through the pile.

I first have the man to take the bagging off of four or five bales and then I have him to take the cotton off of each bale in succession, taking all that he can well hold in both hands and shaking it apart. I have him to start a layer about a yard wide against the back of bin and keep mixing on it (keeping it the same width all the time) until he has made it as high as he can reach, and then another layer and so on until he has filled the stall. My reason for so doing is to have a stack that is just wide enough for the man that runs the machine can get his cotton without having to pull it out of the pile. Starting at the end of the last layer he can get an arm full, taking the full width of layer and keep working on that layer until he has worked to the other end taking it clean to the floor, in that way he can get to his cotton without having to crawl all over the pile to get it. Never pack your cotton while opening it as that kills the effect for which it is opened.

If cotton is mixed as given above pickers will give little trouble. Feed rolls should be set to beaters according to length of staple and speed of beaters. Mote knives or grids should be set so as to take out all trash that it is possible to remove. Fan speed should be regulated as too much speed causes

split laps. The air currents should be just strong enough to draw cotton to cages. If it is just right there will be no danger of laps splitting, but if current is too strong it can be remedied by setting the dampers so as to cause draft to be almost all on bottom cage.

If laps cannot be prevented from splitting any other way it can be done by taking out plate between calander rollers and delivery rolls and putting place of plate a home made affair represented by the following drawing.



It is a board the length of plate, having stiff wires set parallel to each other, with a slight curve in them. The board is set next to cage and the wires run to calendar rollers. They don't prevent laps from splitting but causes them to run off smooth on account of the creases made by the wires as the cotton runs over them. Pickers should be oiled good twice every day as good oiling prevents many a breakdown. Oil holes should be looked after and kept open so that oil can get to the place it was intended for.

Hoping that my efforts may be of some good to some one who, like myself, is starting at the bottom of the ladder, I am

O. H. W.

Number Four.

WE are aware that all cotton mill managers, superintendents and overseers understand and appreciate the necessary importance of opening, mixing and picking of cotton.

We should grade each bale of cotton before putting into the mixing. Do not let any cotton get into the mixing that varies more than 1-16 of an inch either way from what you want.

It is the mixing of the different qualities of cotton in production to secure an economical production of uniform quality and color, that we desire.

All mills should be equipped with a bale breaker so that the cotton can be opened out as should be and not thrown from the bale in flakes or bunches of ten and fifteen pounds and expect the automatic feeders to perform work as well as other machines.

No matter how small your opening room, mix as many bales at a time as you can. If not but six bales see that they are thoroughly mixed, if sixty or a hundred, so much the better, as it will be the means of eliminating some of the unevenness of the cotton but not all. As we are told in olden times the stone the builder rejected the same has become the head of the cornice, so it is with the opening, mixing and picking of cotton.

We will next go to picker room. All machines should be properly adjusted, all bolts and set screws tight. See that all laps are kept

on the apron and at no time allow the operator to have four full laps on apron at one time. They should be so arranged that two laps run out about the same time. All breaker laps should be weighed every day. Intermediate laps should be weighed every time they doff, not allowing them to vary more than one half pound. Finisher laps should not vary more than 1-4 of a pound either way from the weight you want to make.

Setting the eveners to make a uniform lap is the most important part of a picker room, and few carders notice the importance of it.

Set the evener belt so that it will run in the center of the cones and any variation either way will then throw it off the center. This will however not get the desired effect unless levers are properly adjusted to go into details.

In speaking of the levers we will term the fixed end on which is attached the dog weight the center of pivot fulcrum, and the other end or point at which work is done (power), the closer we move our weight to the fulcrum the longer the stroke will be at the power end and the longer movement of the power the farther the belt on the cones will shift from the center to either direction. If the weight is left at the extreme end of the lever the thick and thin places passing through the feed rolls will move the lever at the fulcrum, the same for all variations, but will only move the power one half inch and only in extreme cases will the cone belt vary more than two or three inches from the center. Notice that the weight of the laps must determine the distance from the weight end of the lever to the fulcrum.

In first setting the lever set the power at about 9 inches from the fulcrum. Weigh several laps, being sure that they are all made with not an empty lap on the apron. After being convinced that the weights are right, take one of the laps off the apron and if the next lap is light it shows that the weight must be set closer to the fulcrum. If the lap is heavy the weight must be set farther back. When the machine will make a lap weighing the same with three laps on the apron that it will with four laps, the lever has a proper adjustment and all others may be set in like manner.

Split laps is another important point. There are various things that will cause laps to split, such as a bad mixing and allowing too much reworked waste to be fed at one time. Having too much draft is another bad cause, but this can be remedied by throwing a majority of the volume of air through the top cage by means of a damper or sometimes by reducing the speed of the fans.

O. J. E.

Answer to E. W.

Mr. Editor: It should be the desire of every mill to turn out a product of uniform weight and strength. When

looked at from the viewpoint of dollars and cents it is a matter of great importance, as the extra cotton in goods that are too heavy soon amounts to a big item, and goods that are put on the market too light will in all probability prove unsalable. In looking at it from another direction, it affects seriously the running of the different frames and the quality of the work turned off. A machine that is adjusted just right for a roving or yarn of one weight is not right for a roving or yarn of heavier or lighter weight and consequently the quality of the product turned off is not as good, neither does the work run as well and the production is cut down in a greater or less degree. While there are a number of things that require close attention in order to obtain even work, there are none of greater importance than the evenness on the pickers and the knock-off motion on the draw frames and if these are not working properly no amount of work on other things will enable you to make an even yarn.

To keep a close check on all weights it is well to size up all around twice a day once in the morning and again in the afternoon. On the draw frames 5 yards from the different heads should be weighed and a general average taken. On the fly frames 16 bobbins of both warp and filling should be sized and sent to the spinning room. The sliver on the draw frames and the bobbins on the fly frames should be so selected that a round will be made to the different heads and different frames, not getting them all from the same place. In the spinning room the spinner should set these bobbins in the frames and make his sizings from them, in this way he can tell what is coming into the spinning room daily both as to weight and breaking strength, and by watching the weight of his warps he can get a general idea of the average in the room and by careful regulation can keep the variation in the weight down to a fine point. A record of the weight on the draw frame and the variation, the weight on the fly frames and variation, the weight and breaking strength on the spinning frames and variation, should be kept daily and looked over from time to time. In this way one is enabled to see the results that are being gotten and the changes necessary to improve the evenness of the work if any improvement is needed.

Q. E. D.

A Question.

Editor:

I am having all kinds of trouble my warps rolling up in pens of 4 ends on the loom. Will thank some one to tell me the trouble and suggest a remedy. Also how to lay in a warp on the beaming frame of the following pattern to get the best results in the weave room:

Warp pattern:
11 white.
3 blue, 1 white, 5 times.
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Bleachers and Dyers--Comparative Cost and Advantages

A paper on the subject of electrolytic bleaching was read before the Society of Dyers and Colorists in Manchester, England, by Ernest Reuss, says the Manchester Guardian. Mr. Reuss described the process of bleaching as consisting of destroying the natural coloring matter of the fibre so that the goods are left pure white. In the case of cotton, he said, this operation was at present almost always carried out by means of bleaching powder (chloride of lime). The active portion of this substance, consisted, roughly speaking, of hypochlorite of lime, the bleaching agent being nascent chlorine from the hypochlorite. In electrolytic bleaching an electric current was passed through a solution of common salt, whereby the latter was decomposed and hypochlorite of sodium was formed in the solution, giving a liquid which had powerful bleaching properties. This liquid was now used direct for bleaching, being pumped from the electrolyser to the goods. The current was passed through the solution by means of electrodes of platinum-iridium, or carbon dropping into the solution.

The lecturer explained in detail the theory of electrolysis and the formation of hypochlorite from the salt, and dealt particularly with the practical difficulties which are met with on a large scale. One of the most important was the rise in temperature of the solution, causing decomposition of the hypochlorite and increased resistance to the passage of the electric current. The chief difficulty was the action of the hydrogen liberated, which tended to destroy the hypochlorite, the so-called "reversal" of the process. This difficulty of reversal was the only important one remaining. Various methods were at present in use to minimize this defect, such as the addition to the salt solution of a chromate, of resin dissolved in soda (Schuckert's patent), and of magnesium chloride (Hermite's method.)

There were many different types of electrolyzers, about 110 patents having been taken out in connection with it. The earliest patent was granted to Watt as far back as 1851, and formed the basis of all subsequent electrolytic work. The most eminent investigators in this branch of science included Eugene Hermite in England, Dr. Karl Kellner of Vienna, and Dr. Oettel, Professor of Electrolytic Chemistry at Zurich, together with Shepanoff, Vogelsang, Schoop and Schuckert. The lecturer described in great detail the work of these investigators and the various earlier types of electrolyzers. Turning now to the most modern types of machines, very full details of working were presented together with lantern illustrations and tables. In the type of machine supplied by Messrs. Schuckert & Co. a clear salt solution of 108 Be was admitted to the electrolyser and ran between the electrodes in

zig-zag fashion and was afterward refrigerated. Messrs. Schuckert claimed to have installed during the last ten years 2,600 h. p. in electrolyzers, comprising 1,500 h. p. for cellulose and rag bleaching and 1,100 h. p. for textiles. The Siemens and Halske machines (Karl Keller's patents) consisting of a stone tank with electrodes of fine platinum-iridium wire wrapped round a glass framework. Ten per cent salt solution ran through the electrolyser in a serpentine course and out into the refrigerator, being pumped back as required until the necessary strength is obtained. The Mather and Platt standard electrolyser had 40 cells in a vitrified porcelain trough fitted with glass plates and 39 platinum-iridium electrodes. A particular description was given of the latest type of the Oettel electrolyser. This electrolyser consisted of a perforated stoneware vat with carbon electrodes protected at the top and bottom edges by glass slips. The electrolyser stood in a stone tank filled with brine, the circulation was automatic, no pumping being required, as advantage is taken of the movement of the liquid caused by the generation of the gases during the passage of the current.

The chief cost of the electrolytic process was the electric current. The lecturer said that in his opinion a large modern steam engine plant, with engine of say 600 horsepower, could produce electricity at one farthing per unit, and, based on this figure, he dealt very fully with the comparative cost of electrolytic bleaching compared with the other processes in general use. Taking salt at 12s. per ton contract price, the complete cost of the electrolytic process worked out at £17. 9s per ton of chlorine. The ordinary bleaching liquid made by the bleacher himself from chloride of lime gave chlorine at £16. 12s. 6d. per ton. Although the ordinary chloride of lime process is thus apparently a little cheaper, the electrolytic method had so many advantages that the difference in cost is completely wiped out. As compared with the ordinary chloride of lime bleache the advantages of electrolytic bleach were numerous. The sodium hypochlorite formed by electrolysis was more soluble, given better whites, and was quicker in action. The excess of salt always present was beneficial and the spent liquors could be discharged direct into the sewers or water courses.

Pat came home one night much the worse for wear.

One eye was closed, his nose was broken, and his face looked as if it had been stung by bees.

"That McGillicuddy--'twas him," explained Patrick.

"Shame on ye," said his wife. "A big feller the size of yourself to get beat up by a little drunken spalpeen the size of him. Why he?"

"Whist, Nora," said Pat, "don't spake disrespectfully of the dead." —Exchange.

Efficient Buying of Raw Material.

Continued from page 3

in even the small items of supply, and will realize that he can not afford to ignore them if he hopes to keep abreast of the close competition of modern business.

Many large users who have given attention to the possibilities of reducing their fuel bills have recognized the scientific basis for purchase of coal as established by the United States Government. The choice of fuel is no longer based on the statements of the selling agent as to its quality or the reputation of the mine or district from which it was shipped, but on quality covered by specifications. The matter is briefly summarized in a paragraph which I quote from a recent government bulletin.

"In the purchase of coal, attention should be given to the character of the furnace equipment, and the load; the character of coal best suited to the plant conditions; the number of heat units obtainable for a unit price; the cost of handling the coal and ash; and the possibility of burning the coal without smoke or other objectionable features."

The selection of the best coal for each particular plant and the preparation of specifications for its purchase on a heat unit basis require the services of an expert in the line of work but once established require only frequent analysis of coal and refuse with proper boiler room control to produce a substantial saving in this department.

A coal giving 14,650 B. t. u. and containing only 5 per cent. ash, 2 per cent. moisture and 0.75 per cent. sulphur would be a more efficient purchase at \$3.70 per ton than one showing only 13,950 B. t. u. and containing 9 per cent. ash, 2 per cent. moisture and 1.75 per cent. sulphur at \$3.55 per ton. In the latter case 11-20 tons, costing \$3.73, are required to give the heat units contained in one ton of the better fuel, but owing to the higher percentages of impurities and other properties peculiar to these two coals, there will be a loss in efficiency which will make the relative difference greater. There will be a still further loss due to the increased amount of coal and ash to handle and the damage to the grates and setting due to other impurities.

As an example of the necessity of efficient buying, let me cite the case of a soda ash recently offered one of our mills. The sample was forwarded to a chemist for analysis and was found to contain large quantities of Glaubers and common salt and only 58 per cent. of sodium carbonate Na_2CO_3 . Soda ash is commonly sold at 58 per cent., but this refers to 58 per cent. of Na_2O , which is equivalent to 99.16 per cent. of Na_2CO_3 . Under the conditions one would be almost suspicious that an attempt had been made to defraud, and that the dealer stood ready to claim a misunderstanding as to the meaning of 58 per cent. of soda ash in case of discovery. The buyer on the other hand stood to lose about 40 per cent. We have also found people

who used sal soda and other crystals in place of soda ash, with very little knowledge of their relative values. Soda ash is a calcined product and usually contains about 97 per cent of Na_2CO_3 . Sal soda crystallizes with ten parts of water and theoretically contains 37 per cent. of Na_2CO_3 , the other 63 per cent. being water that is no more valuable than water from any other source. It costs much more, however, and adds to the freight and handling expense. Monohydrate of soda crystals, also offered in the market contain theoretically 14.5 per cent. of water and 85.5 per cent. of Na_2CO_3 . Crystal soda found in common use varies in strength between these two extremes. Unfortunately, still further complication arises with this common product for it is generally sold by one of several arbitrary "tests," which are erroneous enough to give the product the appearance of 99 per cent. purity when it may actually be only 96 per cent., thus representing a loss of 3 per cent. to the manufacturer. If a chemical valued only at approximately one cent per pound is subject to such manipulation, it is easy to foresee the pitfalls which may be encountered in the purchase of more expensive products.

Efficient buying requires complete records, that shall be both available and reliable, of all the raw material in common use from which may be determined at any time both the average consumption and the stock on hand. With this information the buyer is able to take intelligent advantage of any break in price or to cover against an increase. This record will likewise serve to detect and locate any radical increase in the use of supplies and point to the offending department if unwarranted, but more important still, will determine for the intelligent purchasing agent the suitability of the material for the particular purpose. Records should likewise show all quotations received whether accepted or not and the results of all tests made on samples. Records must be as simple as possible, cost little to keep up and be quickly available. This function of the purchasing department is usually more efficiently managed than the selective. Records, however, are often needlessly voluminous or lacking in important details and sometimes are not understood when made. For greatest economy the buyer must be thoroughly familiar with the processes of manufacture and be fitted to decide the probable utility of new products without endless and needless trials. He must be able to command trial when he knows the same will probably be to the advantage of the company, even against prejudice and opposition on the part of workmen and must naturally be in full sympathy with the management. Chemical and engineering laboratories if maintained must be more or less directly under his direction and all results obtained fully reported for record in the purchasing department.



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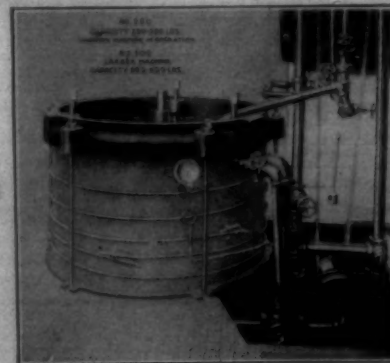
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THURSDAY, May 4

Our Special Edition.

On the occasion of the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Richmond, Va., on May 18th and 19th, we will issue a big special edition.

We do not care at this period to give our competitors any knowledge of our plans but will state that the special edition which we will issue will be a credit to this journal.

We will not make a practice of issuing special editions but will issue one every year on the occasion of the meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

Correct Mailing List.

We will consider it a special favor if our subscribers will advise us of any error in their address or that of any other subscriber.

If anyone who has subscribed is not receiving the Southern Textile Bulletin regularly, we would like to know it.

In adding such a large number of names to our subscription list, errors are likely to occur but we will correct them promptly upon notice.

The Yarn Merger.

We do not wish to throw cold water upon a proposition whose apparent object is to relieve the present intolerable condition of the yarn market but we can not be enthusiastic about the proposed yarn mill merger.

Frank L. Underwood, of New York, proposed to form a \$350,000 merger and nobody at the meeting could tell us relative to the financial standing and responsibility of Mr. Underwood.

It is proposed to have the plants valued by experts and the purchase price is to be 25 per cent above the valuation.

The mill is to receive in cash 20 per cent of the purchase price which is 25 per cent of its assessed value.

With this cash the mill must pay its debts and if they are more than 25 per cent of its value the stockholders must go down in their pockets and raise enough money to pay the balance.

Right here we would observe that a yarn mill that does not owe over 25 per cent of its actual value is not

likely to be hunting a merger.

In very few cases therefore will the stockholders see any cash but they will receive preferred and common stock in the merger company.

It was stated at the meeting that the best offer for the first mortgage bonds of the merger company was 82 1-2 and if that is the case we would like to know the value of the preferred stock and lastly the common stock.

When the mills had passed from the stockholders we can not see where they would have anything but a lot of merger stock of uncertain value.

The promoters are to receive for their services 10 per cent of the preferred stock and 10 per cent of the common stock.

They are also to put \$10,000,000 of bonds upon the merged properties, selling the bonds at 82 1-2 and receiving again for their services a "moderate" stock commission in addition to a "cash" commission.

When the stockholders of the mills have turned over the properties and taken their merger stock in exchange, a merger has been formed which is a popular thing to do these days but what else has been accomplished.

They will have a lot of mills, many of which are antiquated and yet they will be capitalized at \$35 per spindle, when new mills can be now built for around \$20 per spindle.

They will have a bonded debt for \$10,000,000 although they never received over \$88,000,000 of the money and must earn \$600,000 per year to pay interest on the bonds and then another \$875,000 to pay interest on the preferred stock. Allowing for depreciation this means that \$2,000,000 must be earned annually before the common stockholder gets anything.

Where is the man big enough to take hold of these properties and put them upon an earning basis such as this?

No light has come to us yet relative to how the merger will improve yarn market or the present selling methods.

We realize that the promoters and some enthusiasts may take offense at our remarks but we can not see that the merger plan is based on good business principles and we realize that it is a matter vitally affecting this immediate section.

We are not opposed to a yarn merger but in our opinion the correct method of forming one would be to find a successful mill man who was big enough to handle

a proposition of this kind and build a merger around him.

With such a man yarn mills could be put in on a fair valuation, exchanging merger stock for mill stock and merger bonds could be floated to carry the indebtedness without the assistance of promoters. Such a corporation with fair capitalization and improved selling methods might be a success.

It is also entirely feasible and desirable for small mills in the different sections to merge their mills into one corporation and place the best man they have at the head of the business.

Some relief from inefficient management of small mills and the present yarn selling system is greatly needed but we do not believe that the Underwood merger offers a solution of the situation.

Yarn Merger Meets.

About thirty yarn mill men representing 412,000 spindles, met at the Selwyn Hotel on Monday to consider the plans for a yarn mill merger as submitted by Frank L. Underwood and Leonard Paulson, of New York.

All the yarn mill men of this section were invited to be present and a number of those attending have no intention of entering their mills into any merger.

The meetings were presided over by W. D. Turner, of Statesville, N. C., and R. S. Reinhardt acted as secretary.

C. E. Barnwell, of Greenville, S. C., representing Lockwood, Greene & Co., of Boston, Mass., and J. E. Serrine, of Greenville, S. C., who have been mentioned as probably appraisers of the mill properties were present.

After long discussion extending over two sessions, Mr. Underwood submitted the following plan of organization:

Merger Plan.

Charlotte, May 1, 1911.

Gentlemen:

I propose merging into a large corporation certain yarn mills in the Southern States, which shall be capitalized as follows:

30 year 6 per cent First	
Mortgage Bonds	\$10,000,000
7 per cent Preferred	
Stock	12,500,000
Common Stock	12,500,000

These securities to be issued on the basis of 1,000,000 spindles to be acquired or properties of value of \$25,000,000. For any less number of spindles or less value in property a proportionate amount of securities shall be withheld, but no greater sums shall be paid for plants than called for by the valuation hereinafter provided for.

I will sell the bonds at the best price obtainable, and the sum remaining above the \$5,000,000 needed for the purchase on following plan shall be paid into the Treasury of the company as working capital.

To effect the sale of bonds a moderate commission will probably have to be paid in both classes of

Continued on page 14

PERSONAL NEWS

E. A. Franks has resigned as overseer of weaving at Inman, S. C.

W. B. Welch is now second hand in weaving at Forest City, N. C.

W. F. Reece is now fixing looms at the Clinton, S. C., Cotton Mills.

R. N. Slagle is now master mechanic at the Manetta Mills, Lando, S. C.

Ben Bradford has moved from McComb City, Miss., to Starkeville, Miss.

R. S. Murray, of Gibsonville, N. C., is now fixing looms at Lexington, N. C.

R. W. Lynch is now overseer of cloth room at the Central Mills, Griffin, Ga.

Will Cathey has moved from Cliffside, N. C., to the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C.

J. A. Donahue has resigned as carder at Highland Park Mills No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

H. L. Jay has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. D. League, of Lafayette, Ga., has accepted a position with the mill at Trion, Ga.

W. R. Patey has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at Tupelo, Miss., Cotton Mills.

Gus Carpenter has resigned as card grinder at the Modena Mills, of Gastonia, N. C.

G. H. Messick has accepted the position of engineer at the Hudson Mills, Lenoir, N. C.

J. Howard has moved from the Mills Mfg. Co., to the Poe Mfg. Co., at Greenville, S. C.

J. R. Craig has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Lancaster (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. B. Welch has accepted the position as second hand in weaving at Forest City, N. C.

G. C. Dobbins has been promoted to the position of overseer of carding at Caroleen, N. C.

W. W. McDaniel has accepted a position with the Dwight Mfg. Co., of Alabama City, Ala.

R. L. Gaddy, of Concord, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

O. R. Casey, of Belton, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at Inman, S. C.

R. G. Corney, of Clover, S. C., has accepted a position with the Ozark Mills, of Gastonia, N. C.

James Lyles has accepted the position as second hand in weave room No. 3, at Gainesville, Ga.

G. W. Broom has resigned his position at Barnesville, Ga., and is now located at Cliffside, N. C.

J. T. Edwards is now filling the position of second hand at the Tupelo, Miss., Cotton Mills.

Louis Reece has been promoted to overseer of cloth room at the Tupelo, Miss., Cotton Mills.

John Stargle has been promoted to second hand in spooling and warping at Gainesville, Ga.

Charles Lamphere has resigned his position as section hand with the Tupelo, Miss., Cotton Mills.

W. C. White, of Gibsonville, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Decotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.

A. B. Buice, overseer of spinning at Inman, S. C., has purchased a lot and will build a residence.

B. N. Barrow has accepted the position of slashing and warping at the Central Mills, Griffin, Ga.

J. H. Henderson has accepted the position of second hand in Weave Room No. 1 at Gainesville, Ga.

W. E. Ford, of Huntsville, Ala., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at Bemis, Tenn.

P. B. Mitchell, second hand in weaving at Ware Shoals, S. C., has been visiting at Greenville, S. C.

Earl Rockester, of Anderson, S. C., has accepted a position in the machine shop at Ware Shoals, S. C.

T. A. Bennett, of Woodruff, S. C., has become overseer of spinning at the Maplecroft Mills, Liberty, S. C.

W. G. Reynolds has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Calvine Mills, of Charlotte, N. C.

T. E. Huneycutt, who has been second hand in carding at Pelzer, S. C., is now located at Easley, S. C.

P. A. Bolt has resigned as overseer of carding at Arlington, S. C., to accept a similar position at Iva, S. C.

J. S. McGregor, of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Woodside Mills of the same place.

J. H. Bowman, of Rossville, Ga., has accepted a position with the Davis Hosiery Mills at East Chattanooga.

C. B. Thomason, of Gibsonville, N. C., has accepted a position with the Textile Mill Supply Co., of Charlotte.

John Price has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and accepted a similar position with the Peek Mfg. Co., Warrenton, N. C.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MULES,
LOOMS.

R. B. Carver, of Trough, S. C., has accepted a position with the American Spinning Co., at Greenville, S. C.

Osar Lee has accepted the position as time keeper in the weave room at the Columbia Mills Columbia, S. C.

H. W. Smith, of Danville, Va., has accepted the position as overseer of weaving at the Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

June Ellis, of the Ozark Mill, Gastonia, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Modena Mills of the same place.

Walter H. Gosnell has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Laurens, S. C., Cotton Mills.

G. C. Meredith has accepted the position as second hand in cloth has room at Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. L. Phillips, of Atlanta, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Columbus, Ga., Cotton Mills.

D. J. Skidmore, superintendent of the Norwood Mfg. Co., was elected a town commissioner at the recent town election.

J. H. Morgan, president of the American Spinning Co., of Greenville, S. C., is in New York on business this week.

G. R. Matthews, of Eufaula, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. M. Wilburn has resigned as superintendent of the Central Mills, Griffin, Ga., and will engage in the mercantile business.

C. O. Carter has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at Anderson Cotton Mill No. 2, Anderson, S. C.

George Riddle, of Spray, N. C., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at the Patterson Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Mack Smith has resigned as second hand in weaving at Warrenville, S. C., to accept a similar position at Columbia, S. C.

L. P. Hollis, secretary of the Monaghan Y. M. C. A., Greenville, S. C., has been visiting his father who was very ill at Chester, S. C.

Hamp Austin, of the Decotah Mills, Lexington, N. C., has accepted a position at the Highland Park Mill, No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

L. P. Dowell is now overseer of spinning at Central, S. C.

Coke Drenon of Abbeville, S. C., is now fixing looms at Ware Shoals, S. C.

John F. Scott has become manager of the Huss Mfg. Co., at Bessemer City, N. C.

L. S. Crenshaw, has resigned as carder at Goldville, S. C. and is now located at Easley, S. C.

W. T. Landman, overseer of spinning at Goldville, S. C., has taken charge of the carding also.

B. F. Dean of Columbus, Ga., is running a section in spinning at the Mollohan Mill, Newberry, S. C.

V. W. Ham of the Phinex Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., is now running a section in spinning at the Lydia Mills of Clinton, S. C.

M. B. Cockman, of Belwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C., has accepted the position as overseer of dyeing at the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. F. Keeter, of Caroleen, N. C., has accepted the position as overseer of carding at Highland Park Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Smith has resigned as second hand weaving at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and moved to Gibsonville, N. C.

B. L. Derrity, of the Mollahan Mills, Newberry, S. C., was taken to Columbia, S. C., last week and operated on for appendicitis.

James Locklare, of the Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C., has accepted a position in the cloth room of one of the mills at Columbia, Ga.

M. B. Clisby, formerly of West Point, Miss., has accepted the position of second hand in carding at the Newberry, S. C., Cotton Mills.

O. A. Johnson, of Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of dyeing at the Bellwill Mills of the same place.

John F. Sarvis has resigned as machinist at the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Arlington Mills, of the same place.

B. P. Robinson has resigned as section hand in spinning room at the Loray Mills, of Gastonia, N. C., to accept a position in the machine shop of the same mill.

M. T. Poovey has resigned as second hand in spinning at Bemis, Tenn., to accept a similar position with the Abingdon Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

Overflow Personals Page 16

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Goldville, S. C.—The Banna Mills are adding six Crompton & Knowles looms.

Clinton, S. C.—The Lydia Mills have recently installed six roving frames and a warp tying-in machine.

New Orleans, La.—The Lane Mills, New Orleans, La., are to erect a brick addition which will cost about \$4,500.

Whitmire, S. C.—The Glen Lowry Mills were idle last week while some work was being done on the boilers.

Newberry, S. C.—Theo. Wadsworth, from Whitinsville, Mass., is putting on a sample lot of 12 of the Pratt Warp Stop-Motion at the Mollohon Mill.

Crouse, N. C.—The Burke Mfg. Co. has been leased and will be put in operation by R. K. Blair, of Charlotte. It has 1,600 spindles on coarse yarns.

Augusta, Ga.—It is reported that the reorganization of the Black-Christie Overall Factory is about complete and that operating will begin shortly.

Atlanta, Ga.—Clyde L. King has been appointed receiver of the Elizabeth Cotton Mills recently mentioned as placed in bankruptcy. His bond was fixed at \$10,000.

Lafayette, Ga.—The Union Cotton Mill now suspends work at noon Saturday instead of 3 p. m., the intervening hours being made up at night and morning through the week.

Griffin, Ga.—R. H. Drake has been appointed receiver of the Central Mills, Boyd-Mangham Mfg. Co., and Spalding Cotton Mills recently mentioned as placed in bankruptcy. A bond of \$5,000 was required for each mill.

Frankfort, Ky.—C. P. Chenault, of Frankfort, is rumored to be planning the erection of a cotton mill in this city, as he was recently known to be investigating the cost of such a plant and to be inquiring as to cotton mill engineers.

Americus, Ga.—It is reported here that local parties, whose names are not given, are planning to construct a cotton mill in or near this city to cost about \$200,000. It is said stock will be offered for sale here at once.

Double Shoals, N. C.—F. R. Gallup, an expert hydraulic engineer, representing the Jas. Leffel & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, was at Double Shoals last week, working on plans for the improvement of the water-

power to be made shortly by the Double Shoals Cotton Mills.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Board of Trade meeting on Friday of last week was largely attended and among other matters discussed was that of securing a hosiery mill for Gaffney. Col. T. B. Butler has seen and been in correspondence with the Onyx Hosiery Mill people who seem favorable to Gaffney's invitation.

Walhalla, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Walhalla Cotton Mills will be held at the company's office, Walhalla, on Wednesday, May 10th, 3 p. m. Notices to this effect have been mailed to all stockholders. The mills here are doing a good business, and have been working full time for a long while, with a night force part of the time.

Easley, S. C.—The Secretary of State has given the Alice Mills permission to increase their capital from \$350,000 to \$500,000. The company makes wide convertibles and has a plant of 20,480 ring spindles, 480 broad looms and 40 cards. E. H. Shanklin is the company's head. The directors are Mr. Shanklin, W. C. Smith, J. M. Greer, J. M. D. Bruce, W. W. Heyward and J. E. Sirrine.

Brenham, Tex.—The Brenham Cotton Mills are to be sold at sheriff's sale the first Tuesday in May to satisfy a judgment for \$36,000 in favor of Giddings & Giddings, bankers, of Brenham. Unless outsiders bid in the property it is probable the present stockholders of the mill will buy it and reorganize, put in new machinery and start the mill up again when conditions are more favorable.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C.—The James Knitting Mill Company at Mt. Pleasant, has decided that its product will be seamless hosiery—200 needle style. It has also decided on its equipment of machinery, which will include 24 knitting machines, four ribbing machines, four looping machines, etc. This company was referred to several weeks ago as being incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Haw River, N. C.—The property of the Trollinwood Manufacturing Company, bankrupt, with liabilities of \$500,000 in excess of assets, was sold on the premises at Haw River at noon to Capt. J. W. Frye of Greensboro for \$28,000. The property sold was 3,000 spindles, 150 looms, brick cotton mill, 16 dwellings, 50 acres of land, store houses, etc. The sale is, however, open for advance bid and subject to court confirmation.

Anderson, S. C.—Notices were posted last Friday by the management for Toxaway Cotton Mills

and the Riverside Cotton Mills that these mills will close down, the former at the expiration of two weeks and the latter immediately. The Riverside Mill will operate 25 per cent of its machinery instead of closing down completely. This action is due to the high price of cotton and the low price of goods. The mills will probably be closed until September 1.

Danville, Va.—The Dan River and Riverside Mills have placed an order with the General Electric Co. for the following machinery: 200 kw. 600 volt three-phase generator; one 351 kw. 600 volt three-phase generator; two 20 kw. 125 volt exciters, three 40 kw. transformers; 16 induction motors of 10 to 100 horsepower capacity, and a 600 volt switchboard. The latter consists of one double circuit exciter panel, one single circuit lighting feeder panel, and one double circuit feeder panel for furnishing power to induction motor throughout the factory. The switching equipment consists of hand operated remote control K-3 and K-12 oil switches. A voltage regulator equipment was also ordered.

Iva, S. C.—The annual meeting of Jackson Mills was held last week. Matters of a routine nature were transacted, and the stockholders re-elected the old board of directors, as follows, to serve for the ensuing year: Dr. J. E. Watson and T. C. Jackson, Iva; T. E. Moore and Alfred Moore, Spartanburg; J. E. Mitchell, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Cloudman, Atlanta, Ga.; N. B. Sullivan, Anderson.

The directors held a meeting immediately after that of the stockholders had been concluded, and elected Mr. Samuel E. Anderson of Spartanburg to the position of secretary, succeeding Mr. W. E. Gordon. Mr. Alfred Moore was re-elected president and treasurer, and Mr. T. C. Jackson as vice president.

Columbia, S. C.—In connection with the organization of the Parker Cotton Mills, meetings of the several Columbia mills in the merger have just been held. Lewis W. Parker, who is president of the Parker Cotton Mills, resigned as president of the integral mills in the Columbia group. Thomas F. Parker, of Greenville, was elected president of the Olympia, Granby, Richland and Capital City Mills, constituting the Columbia group. J. H. M. Beaty was elected vice president of the Olympia and will be in direct and immediate charge of the manufacturing end of the Columbia group. Thomas F. Parker will be in active charge of certain phases of the general work.

The plan is to maintain the identity of the individual mills and all local boards have been retained. Lewis W. Parker and Thomas F. Parker go from here to Edgefield, in

connection with the organization at the Beaver Dam Mill.

Memphis, Tenn.—T. C. Duncan and others of Union, S. C., interested in the establishment of a cotton mill here, recently mentioned, with a capital stock of \$500,000, have made a proposition to local business men agreeing to provide \$250,000 if they will do likewise toward such a project. Leading business men here have long desired a cotton mill for the manufacture of high-grade goods from long staple cotton, feeling that the proximity of the raw material ought to be an advantage. Among those working on the proposition here are C. C. Hanson, receiver of the Gulf Compress Co., and M. M. Bosworth, general manager of the Memphis Bag Co. This latter firm is a large user of the products of some of the southern mills for the manufacture of bags.

Siluria, Ala.—Further details of the reorganization of the Siluria Cotton Mills, under the title of the Buck Creek Cotton Mills are announced as follows:

The new organization is capitalized at \$600,000, where the old company had \$250,000 capital. James W. Cannon, of Concord, N. C., has become interested and will manage the plant. About \$250,000 will be expended to erect additions to present buildings and to install additional machinery, all of which has been contracted for. The main building addition, the power-house enlargement, the warehouse addition and the erection of 30 or more operatives' cottages has been awarded to T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Birmingham, Ala., and Charlotte, N. C. About 10,000 spindles will be added, and the present 28-inch plain looms will be replaced by 40-inch automatic looms built by the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass. The spindles will be furnished by the Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I., the roving machines by the Woonsocket, R. I., Machine & Press Co., the carders by the Saco & Pettie Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass., and the picker machinery by the Kitson Machine Shop, of Lowell, Mass.

Another Mill Joins Parker Merger.

It is reported on good authority that the Fairfield Cotton Mills at Winnsboro, S. C., will be added to the Parker Cotton Mill Co. It was appraised last week by J. E. Sirrine, of Greenville, S. C., and it is understood that all details have been settled.

The Fairfield Cotton Mills has a capital stock of \$250,000 with 25,088 spindles and 500 looms on print cloths.

T. K. Elliott is president and E. C. Gwaltney superintendent.

Frank L. Underwood, Promoter

On account of the prominence of Frank L. Underwood of New York, in connection with the \$35,000,000 yarn mill merger, we have made some inquiries relative to his financial responsibility.

He is at present the president of the California Nevada Copper Company, which company has not been commercially established. He was formerly a member of Underwood, Clark & Co., at Muscatine, Iowa, who conducted a mortgage business.

He was also engaged in other enterprises in the West, but is reported to have met with financial reverses.

Since moving to New York he has been engaged chiefly in promoting mining companies.

Judgements have on several occasions been docketed against him, but later satisfied, and it is doubtful if his actual resources are other than nominal.

We have no feeling against Mr. Underwood and know of nothing reflecting upon his character, but the mills are entitled to know his financial responsibility.

Texas Cotton Mill Men Meet.

The Texas Cotton Manufacturers' Association met in Hillsboro, Texas, on the 18th, with Vice President Clinton Phelps of Sherman, presiding in the absence of President W. B. Harwood of Gonzales. The session was spent in the discussion of matters relating to the welfare of the association, with especial attention given to the recent state legislation concerning child labor, etc.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:

J. C. Saunders of Bonham, president; Clinton Phelps of Sherman, vice president and J. Hall Chambliss of West, secretary-treasurer. McKinney was chosen as the next place of meeting.

Among the delegates present besides those already mentioned were J. G. Howard of Dallas, E. A. DuBose, of Waxahachie, W. B. Munson, Jr., of Denison, E. A. Hall, of Itasca, J. L. White, of McKinney, M. E. Woodrow, of Corsicans, T. B. Ferris of Charlotte, N. C., and A. L. Smith, of Hillsboro.

Not What I Think

said the superintendent of a certain mill when asked as to the merits of air cleaning, but to stop it would mean a possibility of trouble from the help. They like it so much.



gives air cleaning at no additional initial expense and gives you cheaper, better, more efficient humidity as well. So it isn't a question of what I think, but what our customers think, backed up by the test of operatives use, which is the most unprejudiced thing in the world

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager.

Jonesville Mill in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Jonesville Manufacturing Co., of Jonesville, S. C., by the Columbia Savings and Trust Co., of Columbia; Bank of Dillon, of Dillon, and the meeting of the concern's creditors was held recently at Boston, but no action was decided on.

The last statement of its affairs, made by R. P. Marsh, an expert accountant, of Augusta, Ga., as of February 1, 1911, was as follows: Assets—Cash and debts receivable, \$41,613; raw material and merchandise on hand, \$67,691; buildings and machinery, \$443,717; other assets, \$1,500; total, \$554,521. Liabilities—Accounts and floating debts of various kinds, \$196,054; capital stock paid in, \$330,400; surplus, \$28,057; total, \$554,521.

The corporation was chartered under South Carolina laws in April, 1903, with an authorized capital of \$250,000, which was shortly afterwards increased to \$500,000. The company was organized for the purpose of taking over the mills previously conducted as separate enterprises by the Alpha Cotton Mills and the Jonesville Knitting Mills. The latter concern operated a hosiery mill, which was destroyed by fire in August, 1908, with insurance of \$80,000 and was never rebuilt. The hosiery department, however, was continued under style of the Palmetto Hosiery Co., the latter company being owned by the Jonesville Manufacturing Co. The main mill, used for making cloth, contained 15,000 spindles and 400 Draper looms. The officers of the company were J. J. Littlejohn, president and treasurer, and W. H. Harris, secretary. It was recently stated that Mr. Littlejohn would retire from the company as soon as the proposed reorganization was completed.

Opposed to Hosiery Mill.

It is said that Governor Blease will recommend to the next general assembly that the hosiery mill at the S. C. State penitentiary be abolished. The State of South Carolina is under a five-year contract with the management of the mill, and there is some doubt as to whether it is possible to break this contract before the end of that time. The governor desires to find out the cause of tuberculosis among the prisoners at the penitentiary. The State board of health will in a few days furnish him with a report as to the causes and on the general sanitary condition of the State prison.

"What's the matter? You look as though you were run over by a wagon."

"No, I was run in by a wagon."—Exchange.

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

PRICE \$1.00

We have on hand a few of the last edition, August 1st, 1910. This is the most convenient directory of Southern Cotton Mills. Pocket size

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AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

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BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EX-
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**Excellent Location
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At a point in South Carolina, served by three railroads, we are in position to offer site for cotton mill, and will arrange with proper parties for the subscription of one-half the stock of a large mill.

Full particulars on request to

J. W. WHITE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

YARN MERGER MEETING

Continued from page 10

stock in addition to a cash commission. I will charge for my services and those associated with me 10 per cent of each of the stocks, common and preferred.

In taking over the mills, their present quick assets will be paid for in cash, less any floating debt that may be existing.

The Company will be formed also as a holding company that in certain cases the stocks of the existing companies may be held in the Treasury of the Company in lieu of the properties which they represent.

The valuation fixed upon the properties will be those made by Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co., or some equally high authority to which 25 per cent shall be added as a settlement price, and there shall be paid to the owners the following sums in cash and securities in proportion to the said valuations:

20 per cent thereof in
cash \$5,000,000
40 per cent in Preferred
Stock 10,000,000
40 per cent in Common
Stock 10,000,000

This proposal is based upon an estimate of earnings of \$1.50 per spindle per year, over a period of the last six years.

Each company shall, in addition to furnishing the valuation by Lockwood, Greene & Company, or some equally high authority, furnish a detailed profit and loss account for the six years' business last past, abstracts and certificates of title to properties, and access to their books for the verification of all statements.

The control of the Company to be vested in a Board of Directors, 15 in number, made up from the present mill owners except as to three to be nominated by myself and associates.

I will repay cost of valuation to

Companies entering into it in case merger is completed.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRANK L. UNDERWOOD.

It is understood that a committee was appointed to visit the mills and lay the proposition before the directors of each.

It is also understood that another meeting will be held at an early date.

The following are some of the men who attended the meeting:

Messrs. W. D. Hamer of Dillon, S. C., T. K. Elliott of Winnsboro, S. C., J. F. Taylor of Kinston, A. P. Rhyne of Mount Holly, J. K. Dixon and Frost Torrence of Gastonia, R. S. Abernethy of Lincolnton, Henry M. Wilson of Taylorsville, T. J. Lillard of Thomasville, J. C. Smith and J. J. McMurray of Shelby, B. N. Moore of Yorkville, S. C., J. S. Weir, George L. Kreuger, J. H. Weddington and J. H. McAden of Charlotte, J. C. Rankin and S. M. Robinson of Lowell, D. H. Warlick of Dudley Shoals, William Wallace, F. A. Sherrill, T. D. Miller, W. D. Turner, C. L. Turner and M. D. Mills of Statesville, Walter Holt of Fayetteville, E. N. Rudisell of Lincolnton, D. M. Carpenter of Maiden, J. O. White of Gastonia, Webb Moore of Rock Hill, S. C., W. T. Love of Lowell, R. R. Ray of McAdenville, D. W. Adderholt of Cherryville, J. H. Gregson and J. A. Hadley of Siler City, W. C. Heath of Monroe, B. D. Heath of Charlotte, J. W. Watts of Lilestown, A. L. Watts of Stone Point, J. P. Yount of Newton and H. H. Yount of Statesville.

"Please, sir," said the office boy. "Well, what is it?" demanded the boss.

"Please, sir, could I get off again today? We had to postpone grandma's funeral yesterday on account of the rain."—Exchange.

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—It appears that neither the price of cotton or any other consideration will induce buyers to purchase more goods than their most pressing need.

Although prices on many lines of staple cottons have recorded a slight advance the buying of these goods is said to still continue in a limited way.

There has been no material change in the volume of business appearing, it is said, and no very promising outlook is in view for the future, it is said by many in the market.

Ginghams are said to be the strongest feature in the market and to be in good condition but in spite of this one well known line has made a reduction of 1 cent.

Lines of chambrays have been recently offered but mills do not appear willing to take orders at present prices for late fall delivery and are content to book small orders for early delivery.

On high grade tickings the market is said to be firm but some concessions in price on the lower grades has improved the demand for them.

The export situation is reported as slightly better and to have shown some advances.

It is estimated that about 3,000 bales were sold to China and Red Sea markets last week. The bulk of this business was done on the three yard drills, 4.70 and four yard sheetings.

Trade with South American markets is reported to have continued inactive. Business with San Domingo is said to be quite good. Porto Rican and Philippine markets are said to be buying in a very limited way.

The print cloth market was quiet last week.

Manufacturers would sell only nearby deliveries, and almost invariably the sales for delivery ahead were made against goods in stock or making in the looms.

The total sales were estimated at about 100,000 pieces, and out of this amount about 40,000 pieces were spots. All the goods sold were odds, though usually they were plain weaves in odd counts. The sales ahead were confined to May and June deliveries.

Current prices are quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in, std.	5%	
28-inch, 64x60s	3%	
Gray goods, 39-in 68x-		
72s	5-3-16	
38½-inch, standard	5	
Brown drills, standards	8½	
Sheetings, south std.	8	
3-yard	7½	
4-yard, 56x60	6	
Denims, 9-ounce	14	to 17
Stark, 8-ounce duck	13%	
Hartford, 11 ounce, 40-		
in duck	17	
Tickings, 8-ounce	13½	
Standard fancy prints	5	to 5½
Standard ginghams	7	
Fine dress ginghams	7½	to 9%
Kid finished cambrics	3%	to 4

World's Visible Supply.

New Orleans, April 28.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton made up from special cable and telegraphic advices compared the figures of this week with last week, last year and the year before. It shows a decrease for the week just closed of 110,243, against a decrease of 96,176 last year, and a decrease of 69,218 year before last.

The total visible is 3,684,364, against 3,794,607 last week, 3,620,365 last year, and 4,528,897 year before last. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,507,364, against 2,618,007 last week, 2,436,356 last year, and 3,498,897 year before last, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 1,177,000, against 1,176,000 last week, 1,184,000 last year, and 1,030,000 year before last.

Weekly Statistics.

New York, April 28.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending April 15 were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	45,001	68,172
Overland to mills and Canada	12,535	13,822
Southern mill takings (estimated)	35,000	20,000
Loss of stock at interior towns	31,115	22,223

Brought into sight for the week.... 61,421 79,771

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	8,097,764	6,781,138
Overland to mills and Canada	864,970	728,729
Southern mill takings (estimated)	1,935,000	1,375,000
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	280,034	259,156

Brought into sight for season.... 11,177,768 9,744,023
267 bales added to receipts for season.

Spinners' Takings.

New Orleans, April 28.—Secretary Hester gives the taking of American cotton by spinners throughout the world as follows, in round numbers:

This week 171,000 this year, against 189,000 last year, 199,000 year before last.

Total since September 1, this year 9,315,000, against 8,605,000 last year, and 9,993,000 the year before.

Of this Northern spinners and Canada took 2,837,000 bales this year, against 1,828,000 last year, and 2,375,000 the year before; Southern spinners 1,835,000, against 1,851,000 last year and 1,912,000 the year before; and foreign spinners 5,643,000, against 4,926,000 last year, and 5,706,000 the year before.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The past week has been very quiet in cotton yarns and very little business is reported except towards the close of the week when the advance in cotton caused a few consumers of yarns to cover their immediate needs.

The situation in knitting yarns is very irregular. Some knitters are optimistic and expect a good business for this season while others have few orders. Recent sales for future delivery are reported to have been very small.

Combed yarns are being steadily sold but in small lots and unsatisfactory prices. Eastern spinners are said to be quoting very low prices.

The hand to mouth policy of consumers of weaving yarns continues as it has during the past several weeks. They are only buying enough yarns to make up the orders which they have on hand for goods and prefer to await developments relative to the new cotton crop.

Spinners have been forced by the advance in cotton to withdraw their quotations, have instructed that consignment yarns be held.

Some of the dealers are confident that the low price period is ended and that from now on prices of yarns will be somewhat nearer a parity with the cost of production. There are other dealers who cannot see any valid reason to expect prices to be on a parity with the cost of production so long as manufacturing remains in its present conditions. They look upon the present stiffness as a response to a flurry in cotton.

Southern Single Skeins:

8s	20	1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2
14s	21	1-2
16s	22	—
20s	22	—
26s	24	—
30s	25	—

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

4s to 8s	20	1-2-21
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2
14s	21	1-2
16s	22	—
20s	22	—22 1-2
24s	23	1-2-24
26s	24	—
30s	25	1-4-25 1-2
40s	29	—
50s	36	—
60s	43	—

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	20	—20 1-2
8-4 slack	21	—
9-4 slack	21	1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	20	1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	22	1-2
24s	23	3-4-24
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	25	1-4-25 1-2
40s	29	1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	21	—
10s	21	1-2
12s	21	1-2-22
14s	21	1-2-22
16s	22	—22 1-2
20s	22	1-2-23
24s	24	—
26s	24	—24 1-2
30s	25	1-2-26
36s	28	—
40s	30	1-2-31
50s	36	—36 1-2

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones:

8s	20	1-2
10s	21	—
12s	21	1-2
14s	22	—
16s	22	—22 1-2
18s	23	—
20s	23	—23 1-2
22s	23	1-2
24s	24	—24 1-2
26s	24	1-2
30s	25	—25 1-2
40s	30	—

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	26	—
24s	26	1-2-27
26s	27	1-2
30s	30	—30 1-2
40s	33	—
50s	39	—
60s	45	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	25	—25 1-2
22s	26	—
24s	26	—27
26s	27	1-2-28
30s	30	—
36s	32	—32 1-2
40s	33	—33 1-2
50s	39	—
60s	44	—45

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	30	—30 1-2
24s	33	—
30s	37	—
40s	42	—43
50s	50	—
60s	59	—60

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29	—30
24s	32	—
30s	36	—38
40s	41	—42
50s	48	—50
60s	56	—60
70s	67	—70
80s	74	—77

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Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills..	70	75	Arlington	140	
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85		Atherton		
American Spinning Co. 160			Avon	98	
Anderson Cot. Mills pfd 90			Bloomfield	110	
Aragon Mills	65		Brookside	105	
Arcadia Mills	95		Bloomfield	110	
Arkwright Mills	100		Brown Mfg. Co.	95	
Augusta Factory, Ga. ... 60	65		Cannon	125	141
Avondale Mills, Ala. ... 116	120		Cabarrus	135	
Belton Cotton Mills.. 120	125		Chadwick-Hoskins ..	160	
Iverson Mills	80	90	Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.	102	
Brogan Mills	61		Clara	110	
Calhoun Mills	61		Cliffside	190	200
Capital Cotton Mills.... 80	85		Cora	135	
Chiquola Mills	175		Dresden	136	
Clifton Mfg Co.	101		Dilling		
Clifton Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 100			Eldred	100	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95		Elmira, pfd	100	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga. 92 1/2	100		Erwin, pfd	102	
Cox Mfg. Company	70		Florence	126	
D. E. Converse Co.	100		Flint	116	125
Clinton Cotton Mills. ...	125		Gaston	90	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala. ...	110		Gibson	70	75
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75		Highland Park	200	
Drayton Mills	90	95	Highland Park, pfd ..	101	
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga. 117			Henrietta	170	
Easley Cotton Mills.... 160	165		Imperial	101	
Enoree Mfg. Co.	50		Kesler	125	140
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 100			Linden		
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga. 75			Loray, pfd	90	94
Exposition Cot. Mills, Ga. ...	210		Lowell	200	
Fairfield Cotton Mills. ...	70		Lumberton	251	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65		Mooresville	125	
Gainesville C. M. Co., Ga. 80			Modena	100	
Glenwood Mills	140		Nokomis, N. C.	200	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co. ... 101			Ozark	110	
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd. ...	95		Patterson	110	125
Gluck Mills	101		Raleigh	103	
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd. ...	38		Roanoke Mills		
Graniteville Mfg. Co. ... 160	165		Salisbury	136	
Greenwood Cotton Mills 57	59		Statesville Cot. Mills.	96	
Grendel Mills	100		Trenton, N. C.		
Hamrick Mills	100		Tuscarora	110	
Hartsville Cot. Mills. ...	190		Washington, pfd	108	
Inman Mills	110		Washington	30	
Inman Mills, pfd	101		Wiscasset	103	125
Jackson Mills	95		Woodlawn	100	103
King, Jno. P. Mfg Co., Ga. 85	100				
Lancaster Cotton Mills. 130					
Lancaster Cot. Mills, pfd 98					
Langley Mfg. Co.	110				
Laurens Cot. Mills.	125				
Limestone Cotton Mills. ...	175				
Lockhart Mills	70				
Marlboro Mills	80				
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93			
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105				
Monarch Cot. Mills.	105				
Monaghan Mills	104				
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140			
Ninety-Six Mills	140				
Norris Cotton Mills.	130				
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd. ...	90				
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd ...	90				
Orr Cotton Mills	98				
Ottaray Mills	100				
Oconee common.	100				
Oconee, pfd	100				
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	100				
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd. ... 100					
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	162 1/2				
Pickens Cotton Mills. ... 92	98				
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	170				
			Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	115	
			Riverside Mills	25	
			Saxon Mills	120	125
			Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga. ...	60	
			Spartan Mills	126	
			Toxaway Mills	72	
			Tucapau Mills	260	
			Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st		
			pfd	70	
			Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d		
			pfd	15	
			Victor Mfg. Co.	115	117
			Whitney Mfg. Co.	120	
			Williamston Mills	120	
			Woodruff Cotton Mills. ...	115	
			Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. ...	80	
			Warren Mfg. Co.	107	
			Warren Mfg. Co., pfd. ...	106	110
			Watts Mills	95	
			Woodside Mills	97 1/2	

Personal Items

(Continued from page 11)

Tom Grant, of the Mollohon Mill at Newberry, S. C., was married on Monday to Miss Rosana Harrison.

W. E. Senn has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 1.

O. L. Bowman has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 1.

W. P. Harrison, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., attended the marriage of his sister at Newberry, S. C., on Monday.

H. B. Sharp has resigned as carder at the Lowe Mills, Huntsville, Ala., and accepted a similar position at the Floyd Mills, Rome, Ga.

B. A. Craig, of Warrenville, S. C., was married on April 30th to Miss Grace Redd, daughter of L. W. Redd, overseer of cloth room at Calhoun Falls, S. C.

New Southern Representative.

W. E. Cheswell, of Westminster, S. C., has taken the position of Southern representative of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co., of Fall River, Mass., and will travel the entire South. Mr. Cheswell is a cotton manufacturer of long experience and we wish him success in his new work.

Bad Accident at Bessemer City.

The little seven-year-old child of J. W. Bradford came near meeting a horrible death in the picker room of the Vermont Mills, at Bessemer City, N. C. Walking too close to the pickers the machinery caught and drew both hands into its vise. Before the machinery could be stopped one hand and arm were badly mangled and will in all probability result in the necessity for amputation.

New Y. W. C. A. Building at Monaghan Mills.

The large, handsome brick office building at the Monaghan Mills, which has been vacated recently by the offices being moved into the Masonic Temple, has been turned over to the Young Women's Christian Association as a home. The building will be remodelled to a considerable extent and fitted out into a modern Y. W. C. A. home.

Among the improvements to be made in the building will be the removing of several partitions, making larger rooms of several of the small offices. A room will be fitted up as a gymnasium, and a swimming pool provided. When the work of remodelling is completed the Monaghan Y. W. C. A. will have a home that will compare favorably with the home of the Y. M. C. A. which is recognized as one of the handsomest homes of the kind in this section of the State.

Granby Textile Club.

A Textile Club has been formed at the Granby Mills, Columbia, S. C., and will hold meetings every Saturday night. S. W. Mims is president, C. R. Riddle vice president and A. H. Goodman secretary.

The Ivey & Hice Co., of Hickory, N. C., has been reorganized as the Ivey Manufacturing Company and will add to its output of school desks. Mr. G. W. Ivey and Dr. W. H. Nicholson, the leading spirits in this concern, are convinced that there is a great opportunity in this line of manufacture. The lug-strap concern is the invention of G. W. Ivey, and is made of hickory wood.

Carpet 500 Miles Long.

Five hundred miles of carpet were shipped from New York to San Francisco on April 14th on a special freight train of 60 cars. The shipment weighs 1,500,000 pounds, is worth \$1,000,000, and is the largest single shipment ever made.

Its manufacture required the labor of 8,000 workers for 8 days, equivalent to one day's work for 64,000 operatives. It would cover a single wide strip from New York to Buffalo, thence to Niagara Falls and lap well over into Canada.

Saving Association at Bibb Mfg. Co.

The Savings Association, recently formed among the operatives at Columbus, Ga., of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., has been so successful, it is said, that there is talk of establishing such associations in other cotton and industrial plants. The money is drawing good interest at one of the savings banks and this interest is being placed to the credit of each individual depositor by the secretary, the bank keeping only one account for the association.

The movement has grown rapidly and nearly every operative in the mill is now represented in the deposit.

Hamilton-Carhart Mill Band.

A director from the Danna Musical Institute at Warren, Ohio, will take charge of the band of the Hamilton-Carhart Mills at Rock Hill, S. C.

The band has a nice hall in which to practice and will probably be increased from 20 to 30 pieces.

Big Cotton Company.

Application will be made at once for a charter at Greenwood, Miss., by a number of prominent cotton men, mostly planters, in the territory tributary to Greenwood, organized as the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Cotton Co., with a capital of \$100,000. S. F. Jones, one of the largest planters in that section, is president.

The purpose is to buy and sell cotton and to protect its stockholders and other growers in the disposition of their products. This is one of the first companies which has been organized in the State by

planters to dispose of their cotton, aside from the Farmers' Union, which has quite a hold and is a State-wide movement whereas the present company is composed of a group of planters in a restricted territory.

New President of Corn Products Refining Company.

E. B. Walden, formerly manager of the Corn Products Refining company, has been elected president of that company, succeeding J. B. Reichman.

The Corn Products Refining Co., does a large business with Southern mills on starch and are represented in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama by Vivian Q. Guion, of Greenville, S. C.

Anniversary Lodge of White Oak Mill.

The anniversary of the birth of the great order of Odd Fellows in America was fittingly celebrated by Goldenrod lodge, No. 219, on April 27th at their lodge rooms at Proximity mill village, Greensboro. The occasion was the institution of a new lodge of Odd Fellows, which will be located at White Oak mills, and will be known as Anniversary lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 365. As the White Oak lodge was not quite ready the ceremonies were held in the hall of Goldenrod lodge.

Two hundred members and visitors were present and the degree work was greatly enjoyed. This team of Goldenrod lodge ranks at the top among the teams of North Carolina. A prize having been offered by J. W. Mills, who is one of the most enthusiastic Odd Fellows, for the best performer in each degree. The boys were all on their mettle. After the four degrees had been conferred the judges announced the following winners:

Initiatory degree, James Laughlers; first degree, S. E. Mays; second degree, Thomas Bangle; third degree, Charles Scott.

After the conferring of four degrees on the 26 new members that were to organize the new White Oak lodge, the work of instituting the new lodge was taken up. This work was done by Theodore Bunting, district deputy grand master, assisted by members of Goldenrod lodge. After the ceremonies were completed the following officers were installed to serve for the ensuing year:

Thomas Gardner, N. G.; W. V. Trollinger, V. G.; W. H. Beckham, R. S.; E. L. Saunders, F. S.; John W. Holt, treasurer.

After the officers of the new lodge were installed the members and visitors adjourned to the banquet hall, where refreshments were served for an hour. A short and eloquent speech was made by Mr. Inman, who holds the record for attendance in the whole state. He has been a member of Goldenrod lodge for ten years and has never missed a meeting. He has passed through every chair and been representative to the grand lodge for several years. No more loyal Odd Fellow can be found anywhere, and the

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success of Goldenrod lodge is largely due to his efforts. The following were present from Greensboro: Messrs. Stone, Thacker, Aiken, Maxwell and several others from Buena Vista lodge, No. 21. From Greensboro lodge, No. 164, Messrs. Lewis, Moose, Wolfe and others. The present officers of Goldenrod lodge No. 219 are, George Searcey, N. G.; John Stafford, V. G.; James Laughlers, R. S.; S. R. Hunter, F. S.; R. H. Inman, treasurer.

New Phase of Welfare Work.

South Carolina is the first State to benefit from an entirely new phase of the co-operative demonstration work, the federal department of agriculture having sent to that State first of all James L. Carbery, whose duty it will be to help with their gardens the people who live in Southern mill villages. Mr. Carbery has started in at Monaghan, Greenville, and very appropriately, for it was at Monaghan that some of the first important steps were taken in the development of what is technically called "welfare work."

Commissioner Watson is very much interested in Mr. Carbery's work. The idea is not merely to improve the appearance of the mill village and raise the general ethical tone, by making it a community of pretty doorway flower gardens. That is important and Mr. Carbery will not neglect that feature; but he will give his attention chiefly to the economic side, showing the mill people how each family may on a small plot of ground raise sufficient vegetables to reduce considerably its living expenses. Mr. Carbery is not employed by the cotton manufacturers and is not under their authority. He will have the full co-operation of the farm demonstration agents and the other federal agricultural experts.

Mr. Carbery thinks that the small area of land in the rear of each mill tenement ought to go far toward making a living for the occupants of that tenement. He will show the mill workers how and what to grow in their kitchen gardens and in their flower gardens as well. He has appointed sub-demonstrators, one in each block to help him; has distributed seeds and plants, has organized the Monaghan Tomato club, devised a system of children's gardens, announced a course of lectures and inaugurated a number of experiments in cover crops, canning, diversification, etc.

TEXTILE EDUCATION AMONG PURITANS

Continued from page 5

incident rather than designed record. In this way, it is known that John and Philip Varen made rope in Salem in 1635, and John Harrison, on Purchase street, at Boston in 1644, and there were others wherever rope was wanted and hemp available, and it was not until there was a larger population after the next century came in that there appears any legislation on the subject other than the early acts of the court relative to the cultivation and treatment of hemp already cited, and these pertained to its ultimate use for weaving.

In the later days, we learn that the selectmen of Boston on April 12, 1702, allowed Edward Gray to make use of the highway near Lieutenant Holmes to make ropes at a rent of twenty shillings a year in the future and seven shillings a year in the past, and later, on May 17, 1708, the town of Boston gave "Edward Sheaf leaf to set up some posts in the training field to make ropes on." After the rope walks between Pearl and Atkinson (now Congress) streets had been destroyed by fire and considered to be a hazard to the buildings in that vicinity, the town granted in 1794 lands west of Charles street and the Common which were called "rope walk lands." The ropes were first made in the open, but as this was too much of a pleasant weather business like the making of hay, four covered rope walks were built and these were later considered to be such a fire hazard to buildings which had extended in that direction, that after several years' negotiations the city bought the lands in 1828 for \$35,000.

The problem in regard to cordage was that of the raw material and not its method of manufacture, as every sailor knew how to lay hemp, and there was no need of legislation upon its manufacture.

The Spinning Schools of Boston.

About 1720 the question of instruction in spinning took a distinctively different position from that of the Colony seventy years before.

In place of a system organized on the basis of individual instruction to small groups, in the fields or elsewhere working with distaff or in a dwelling at a spinning wheel, there was a general movement for vocational schools, although they left that word and not much else as to methods for modern instructors.

The suddenness of the achievement and its grasp upon the community was remarkable, and while there must have been some cause for a sentiment which enlisted the intense affiliation of all classes of the community, yet the economic principle which must have existed does not appear in any marked change of commercial or sociological conditions.

Although there are no citations to confirm the opinion, yet it appears as if this movement must have had some connection with the organized opposition of the English spinners and weavers of cotton, which found voice in the English law of 1724 forbidding the

wearing of dyed or printed cotton goods "except blue calicoes, muslins or fustians." The first two of which at that time were imported from Calcutta, and indicated the hand of the powerful East India Company in amending legislation.

The people of New England had grown to appreciate cotton, which was then as it is now the cheapest of fibres, and naturally desired to provide for its continuance before any similar prohibitions should be attempted for New England by the mother country.

While allusion is made to the poor in some of the records, they were "always with us," and as the spinning schools were begun seventy years after the establishment of public schools there is nothing in any such references to warrant an opinion that they were tributary to a mendicant class, but it is evident that they were framed for the general welfare of the community.

It is unfair for some writers to apply the term "spinning craze" to this movement, as instead of being ephemeral, it endured for over fifty years, when it was stopped by the stirring events of the Revolution.

The endorsement of these schools by those of social position was indicated by the establishment of organizations of ladies who would meet and spin, while the clergyman would discourse to them, and the easy running Saxony wheel did not disturb the spinning of yarns while that of yarn went on.

Shortly before the Revolution, these spinning societies took an important part in stirring up local zeal, as serving a similar purpose to what has been done by other organizations equally far afield from their original object in movements preceding political overturns in many countries.

The reiteration of considering, referring to committees, resolving, and appropriating for spinning schools, drags its weary way through fifty and more years of town records.

The records for the most part fail to indicate what was actually accomplished, but the fact of the renewal of the resolutions on the subject indicates that the former measures had not been permanent, but that the purpose of the people was unchanged.

In the perspective of nearly two centuries, the years appear close together, and the brief records omit the obvious of that day, but the very pertinency with which the subject was attacked by so many different people with their varied points of view during two generations, indicate these measures appealed to public sentiment as a living need.

Without assuming to cite in detail, a general review of this industrial movement will illustrate the definite purpose of a community for over half a century.

Long preliminary to the establishment of these schools, the selectmen of Boston on April 13, 1702, voted to buy some spinning wheels to provide work for the poor, evidently an instance of that wisest form of charity which places the

needy in a self-supporting condition.

It should be noted that in 1718, a number of Irish spinners arrived and were assigned land on the west side of the Merrimac river below Manchester, N. H. The site was unsatisfactory and many of them moved to different parts of the Province, especially to Boston, where they excited the enthusiasm of the people for spinning, and a spinning school was formed by them which met on the Common before the establishment of spinning schools by the town. It may be worth the while to note that these people brought the first potatoes to New England.

The town of Boston voted on March 14, 1720, to establish a spinning school in which the pupils had not merely free instruction but board for the first three months and after that time the yarn should be bought from them, and also premiums for good work. Three hundred pounds were loaned to the school for seven years, and twenty spinning wheels ordered.

Daniel Oliver, a Boston merchant, one of the Royal Council, and also chairman of the town committee appointed to establish a spinning school in 1720, built at an expense of £600 a spinning school next to Barton's Ropewalk near to the Craigie Bridge, for the use of the town, to which he bequeathed the building. He died July 23, 1734. This appears to be the site of the spinning school, although the report of the committee at the meeting December 27, 1720, recommended as the site of the spinning school, the "cellar most made" in front of Captain Southacks, which is the site of the Scollay building formerly in Schollay's square but I do not find any record of the purchase of the site or the construction of the building, although several histories refer to Scollay's Square as the site of the school.

This subject was further taken up by a town meeting September 28, 1720, which resulted in the erection of a large building known as the Manufactory House on Long Acre (now Tremont) Street, where Hamilton Place now enters. A large figure of a woman with a distaff was painted on the westerly wall.

The reference to the provision of board for the pupils was so inconsistent with town school, as to raise a query which was answered in part by the action of the Provincial Legislature purchasing the Manufactory House in 1748, and granted to the town of Boston four townships for its support and the use of the Provincial Frigate for the transportation of the scholars.

In 1735 the Province levied a tax on carriages to support the spinning school and this statute was repealed in 1753, in which year the town of Boston passed an ordinance for a similar tax for the same purpose.

This provincial legislation on the school and its maintenance indicates that it was a provincial as well as a town institution, and gives a reason why board was provided for the scholars.

In 1762 the Manufactory House was ordered sold, but the sale did

not take place, perhaps from lack of a purchaser, and it remained standing until 1806, when Mamilton Place was run through its site.

Although there are many references to this building which was an important feature in industrial development, but little is known about it.

When this spinning school was opened there was a large spinning bee on the common, where many women operated their spinning wheels. Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, who was the moderator of the town meeting when the spinning school was authorized, presided on this occasion.

In 1753, on the fourth anniversary of the society, there was another large spinning bee held on the common at which 300 weavers were in three rows, with their leader borne on the shoulders of men, and a large number of weavers with their leader weaving on a raised platform. Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooper improved the occasion by a discourse. This affair attracted the large number of people ever known at any one time.

The town of Boston voted in 1754 to use the Old Town House on the site of the present Old State House, for a spinning school and appropriated £50, old tenor, to put the building in repair.

Charlestown had taken similar action in regard to its old town house the preceding year.

Another movement in textile instruction is indicated by the town notice September 2, 1762, that the spinning school in the Manufactory House is again opened and that any person may learn to spin without charge and be paid for their spinning after the first three months, and that a premium of £18 old tenor is offered to the four best spinners.

At a town meeting April 4, 1769, a committee of which William Molyneux, a leading Boston merchant of Huguenot ancestry, born in 1716 and died October 22, 1774, was the chairman, reported in favor of setting up spinning school in various parts of the city, and hiring rooms and spinning wheels, and the employment of school mistresses, and buying wool which "can be converted into shalloons, durants, pambliits, callamancoes, durois, legathies, and in general men's summer wear." None of these fabrics are known by this name today, or indeed what manner of cloth, other than they were woolen goods.

The action of the town varied somewhat from the recommendation of the committee. The whole project was put into the hands of Mr. Bolyneux to whom the town gave £200 to purchase equipment and hire rooms and employ school mistresses, and also loaned him £300 to purchase wool.

I have been unable to learn anything of the several places which it was authorized should be hired for this purpose, except that the Manufactory House was granted him for the purpose for seven years at an annual rental of five pence per acre. It should be remembered that this building was then the property of the Province and not of the town.

Concluded next week

Want Department

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

If you are needing men for any position or operatives or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

We will appreciate any business of this kind that is sent us.

OUR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The employment bureau will be made a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we expect to perfect a system by which we can keep track of all vacancies and secure positions for our friends who are out of employment.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We are in closer touch with the mills than any other publication and can do more toward placing men in good positions. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

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We want agents at every cotton mill in the South and are paying liberal commissions for such work. We expect to push our circulation and a live man can make a neat sum by simply canvassing his mill.

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WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT at not less than \$2,000. Nine years experience as superintendent. Married; age 43. Now employed, but wish to change. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1.

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WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT. Married. Age 36. Sober, 16 years experience as carder and spinner. 4 years with present mill as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 3.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or assistant superintendent. Have had ten years of actual experience and have diploma of correspondence course. Can handle a mill on either plain or fancy weaving. Good references. Address No. 4.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinning in North Carolina or South Carolina. Twenty years experience. Married; sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 5.

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WANTED—Position as time keeper, shipping clerk or paymaster. Have technical education and experienced in weave room and cloth room. Address No. 18.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Long experience and am also expert designer. Satisfactory references. Address No. 19.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning in large mill, 10 years experience, 30 years old, married. Address No. 20.

WANTED—Position as superintendent by a practical mill man of 20 years experience. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 21.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Now employed but want larger mill. Can give good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 22.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Can give the best of references from present and past mills at which I have worked. Address No. 23.

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WANTED POSITION AS OVERSEER OF SPINNING or spinning and twisting. Can take position on short notice. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 25.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OR CARDER and spinner. 39 years of age. Have had 20 years experience as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed. Address No. 26.

I went into a barber shop not long ago for a shave. I sat in one of the vacant chairs and lay back to enjoy myself. A barber lathered my face in good style and then stepped aside. In a moment a boy about six years old came up, stepped up on a stool, opened a razor and started to shave men. I jumped up and called for the proprietor.

"Say, who is this kid?" I asked him.

"He's my boy," answered the head barber.

"Well, he isn't going to shave me," I said.

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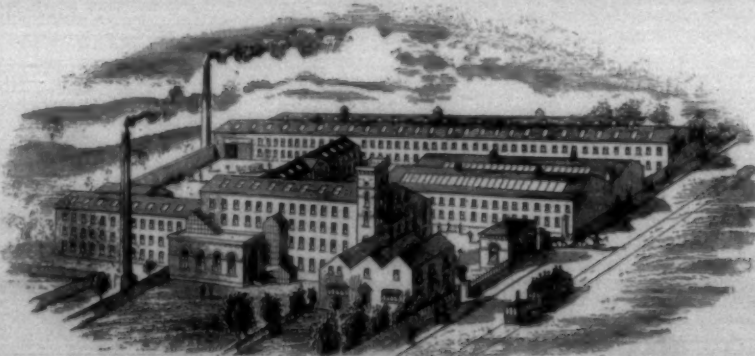
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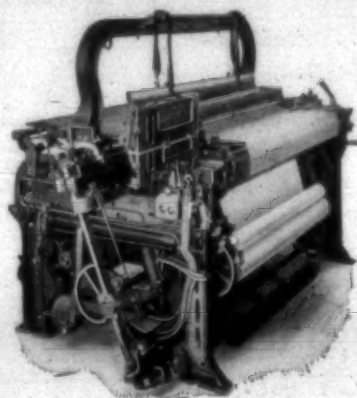
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